#### EVERY HAND A FULL HAND.

EXTRAORDINARY PORER STORY

Men Drew Each a Card; Age Made & Full on Aces; No. 9, 7 Full on Deuces; No. S, S Full on Trays; No. 4 Had a S Full on Fours Pat; Bealer a Pat 16 Full on Fives. A poker story, soberly authenticated, and, as

all concerned admit, needing so to be, came into this port yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia. It is attested not only by the signatures of the five players themselves and that of a witness, but nearly a quarter of the men on the first cable passenger list saw the hands and are willing to stake their reputations on the facts in the case. And, finally, Capt. Vogelassing thought the incident of such portance that he had a limited edition of the "declaration" of the players struck off on the ship's printing press, in order that copies of it might be put among the archives of the company. The declaration is as follows:

AM BORD DES SCHNELLDAMPFERS COLUMBIA, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIR, 26, 7, '97. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIR. 26, 7, '97.
We, th's undersigned, passengers on board the
Columbia, while engaged in a game of draw
poker, saw a new deck of cards passed to the
dealor by the steward.
The stamp was intact, and after being shuffied, cut, and dealt, the following remarkable fact

eccurred:

The first man opened the pot, the second, third, fourth, and fifth raising in turn.

The cards were drawn, one each by the first, second, and third men, the fourth and fifth standing pat. On the call the completed hands were as fol-

lows:

First man, 6 full on acca.
Second man, 7 full on deuces.
Third man, 8 full on trays.
Fourth man, 9 full on fours.
Fifth man, 16 full on fives.
Respectfully submitted to an unbelieving public as a truthful poker story.
C. SELIGMAN, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. De WITT WILDE, New York.
ALEX. H. MEYER, Richmond, Va.
Louis MULLER, New York.
CHARLES STEPP, San Francisco (the dealer).
I was a winess to the game and certify to the truth of above.
Publisher Placer Herald, Auburn, Cal.
This is the story of the game as told last.

This is the story of the game as told last evening by Mr. Muller, No. 4, who did not get the pot. The Columbia had bad weather almost from the time she left Southampton, and poker was popular. Several groups of poker players formed, and one of them was composed of the men who had that wonderful deal. They played

together every day, quarter limit. It was about 4:30 on Monday afternoon that the big hands were dealt. It was raining and the smoking room was crowded. This particular game had been going on since luncheon, and as all the men were good players and the hands had been running high, their table was sur-

had been running high, their table was surrounded by a ring of idlers watching the play. The men sat in the order named in the declaration. Mr. Muller had just dealt and Mr. Stepp was to follow. Between the deals a round of firinks had been ordered, and part of the liquor had been spilled on the discards. As he gathered up the cards Mr. Muller said:

"These cards are setting pretty gummy. Here, steward, bring us a new pack."
The steward brought a new pack. Still sealed, and handed them to Mr. Stepp. He broke the seal, took out the joker and tore it up, and then shuffled the cards seven or eight times. Then se handed them to Mr. Muller to cut. Between him and Mr. Muller sat J. A. Filcher, the Secretary of the California State Board of Trade and publisher of the Placer Herald of Auburn, Cal. He was able to see all that was going on. Mr. Muller cut the cards and Mr. Stepp dealt them put.

There was a small pot, so small as to be almost.

Mulier cut the cards and Mr. Stepp deals them out.

There was a small pot, so small as to be almost insignificant. It was a jack pot. Mr. Seligman, who had the say, opened it for a quarter and Mr. Wilde promptly raised him. Mr. Meyer stayed and Mr. Muller raised Wilde, and Mr. Btepp, the dealer, raised Muller. All made good and stayed. Messrs. Seligman, Wilde, and Meyer each drew a card and Messrs. Muller and stepp stood pat.

Then the fun began. Each man thought he had a lead pipe cluch, and he bet accordingly. Everybody raised. Mr. Seligman smiled pity-nagly on the rest, and each of the others smiled in a like manner. Mr. Wilde laid his cards caressely on the table and studied the carved ceiling if the smoking room as he raised every time the hance came to him.

At last, as no one gave in, the players began to regard each other with interest, and won-lered what was going to happen. The idlers rowded around the table four deep. Things began to be very lively when Mr. Stepp Intervipled the proceedings by asking, when it came beta.

"About twenty dollars," was the reply.

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"About twenty dollars," was the reply.

"Well," said Mr. Stepp, "this is only a friendly game, and we don't want to get too much money in the pot, so I'll call."

Mr. Seligman looke! sorrowful, and said:

"We might have gone on a little longer."

He laid down his three sixes and two acces and sut out his hands toward the pot.

"Hold on there!" said Mr. Wilde. "It has pever been my custom to bet when I didn't hold a winning hand," and he threw down his three sevens and two deuces.

"What have you got, suller?" asked Mr. Stepp, the desier.

"I've got nines full on fours," Muller replied, putting down his cards.

"And I, "said Mr. Stepp, "have got tens full on fives."

There was an expressive silence in the saloon for a minute. All eyes were turned on Mr. Stepp, who was very pale and agitated. Finally he apok."

moke. "Gentlemen," he said, "I won't take that pot.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I won't take that pot, I protest that the deal was square. You saw me break the new pack of cards, shuffle them above board; you saw Mr. Muller cut them and me sest them. But such a lot of hands I've never been in my life. I've never beard of anything like it. If I didn't see it with my own eyes I should call a man a liar who told me that such a thing had happened on a square deal. There ore, in justice to me, we should have a new deal.

storm of protests greeted this. None of the players would listen to any such proposition.
"It's worth \$500 to any toker player," said
Mr. Muller, "to be able to say that he sat in

Mr. Muller, "to be able to say that he sat in buch a game."
Finally every man in the smoking room was salled up to see the hands as they lay on the bable, and Mr. Filcher said:

"I want you all to give me a statement in writing signed by each one of you, because if I so back to California and tell this story without such a statement [II] be called three hundred kinds of a liar, and, maybe, be run out of the btate."

sinds or a har, and, mayoe, be run out or the blate."
"And I want to say right here," he added, "that I was sitting at Mr. Stepp's elbow when he shuffled and dealt the cards, and it was absolutely on the square."
The statement printed above was then made. Each of the players and Mr. Flicher got a written tony, and the copies printed by order of Capt. Vogelgesang were distributed among the men passengers. Some mathematical sharps tried to figure out the chances of getting another deal of that kind. They reported that here weren't enough figures to do it with. But they discovered that there are full hands enough he a pack to supply eight players at once.

ing discovered that there are full hands enough in a pack to supply eight players at once.

Among those who saw the cards were John A. Belcher, Supervisor of the City Record, and W. J. Arkell. A noted professional gambler who was in the ship and saw the hands said that he did sot believe the history of poker could produce a parallel case, even with the most skilful backing of the deck.

#### UNCLE WILL INTERCEDE FOR THEM. He Crossed the Occus to Stop a Jersey Wedding, but Was Too Late.

ORANGE, July 30 .- Among the passengers en the Etruria to-morrow will be William Edio Dublin, who came to this country in great ansie three weeks ago to prevent the marriage of his nephew, a ward in chancery. Mr. Edie was a few hours too late to stop the wedding. and he is now going back to win if possible the lorgiveness of the Lord Chancellor for the sephew, in order that the young man and his aephew, in order that the young man and his bride may return to the bridegroom's Irish saidle to fin'ab their honeymoon. The nephew a Henry Vincent Jackson, 20 years old, who will come into large estates and houses in County Tipperary. When he met Mra Riobert J. Marshail, a handsome young widow, and the returned his love, he defied the law of Britain, which prohibits a ward in chancery from leaving the country or marrying.

Mra Marshail was the widow of a well-known physician of Newark and a daughter of Thomas Mrs. Marshall was the widow of a wall-known physician of Newark and a daughter of Thomas A. Nevins, the wealthy Orange contractor, who has been living in Iroland for several years. The uncle objected to the m rriage because of the widow's three children, so Jackson salled for New York alone. Mrs. Marshall, however, followed him on the next steamer, and they were married in Grange on July 13, a few hours before the irate uncle arrived here. When objections were of no more avail, Mr. Edie gave the roupe his blessing. They are how staying at the Nevins home in Orange.

## An Alleged Wife Honter Worth \$50,000.

John Finley of 254 Hamilton avenue was ordered by Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday to pay Ann Finley, his wife, \$125 counsel for and \$10 a week alimony pending the trial of her suit for a sepa-ration. Airs, Finley says that her husband is worth \$50,000, and that he kicked her until her body was black and blue.

Brist Berlews of Important and Interesting

aibition of what we may be, if we try, in the

year 2000, is afforded by Mr. Beliamy in his new economic novel, "Equality," which is a

sequel to "Looking Backward" (D. Appleton & Co.). In this optimistic and altruistic work of

the imagination matters are so happily ar-

ranged that women may buy paper dresses, waterproof and of really inordinate beauty,

for sixteen cents each, and carpets and rich window curtains may be thrown

away every time the rooms are cleaned, because

the cost of them is so inconsequential. Inas-

much as carpets are so cheap that nobody thinks

of retaining them for more than a week, and

dresses so inexpensive that they are handed

over without thought or question to the Col.

Waring people of the time as soon as they

are solled, it might be thought that conditions

in 2000 were not entirely favorable to the

washerwomen and the carpet cleaners; but there exactly the hasty deduction trips itself,

for in Utopia who cares to beat carpets or take

in washing ! As a fact, in Mr. Bellamy's indus-

Government for \$6,000 a year. Women drive engines, hoe corn, and work in

the rolling mills, and give every evidence of be-

ing glad of the opportunity, and the men go on

pretty much as they do now, with the difference

that none of them is permitted to pursue the

occupation of fox hunting merely or to play

golf and polo as a sole means of liveli-hood. But Mr. Bellamy, while he has been

fairly conscientious and has told a good

all that happened in his Utopia. There, for in-

stance, was the revolutionary outbreak of the

doughnut and fried turnover makers. Of course,

in Boston, as soon as it came to the choice of in-

dustrial occupations, there was a universal rush

to engage in the business of altruistic philoso-

phy. This was also the case in Chicopee and

some other important parts of the State; but the

threaten the perpetuity of the new social order.

The Government was greatly embarrassed. In

two months the philosophical product deluged Massachusetts, threatened New York, and over-

flowed in ever-increasing freshets into Ver-mont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode

Island. In the State last named it menaced

the great and favorite industry of clam baking.

The Rhode Island people were unable to enjoy peaceably their clams, scorched chicken, green

corn, and watermelous, because of the persistent

and, in their opinion, pestiferous inflow of al-

part of the Old Bay State nobody was left to bake beans. In the beginning of the

third month mutterings of angry discontent

reached the ears of the Government from Munson and Agawam. These were centres of

the very important fried turnover industry.

The Munson and Agawam people were unwill-

their turnovers. In their own rude and

Pecowsic and Sixteen Acres, celebrated dough-

nut centres, followed the lead of Munson

and Agawam. In their crude opinion doughnute

were superior to pure mind. In some parts of

Massachusetts, where certain instincts of hered-

ity still resolutely maintained themselves, there

arose an unmistakable cry for the revival of

baked beans. Our old luxuries are good enough

for us, was the remark addressed to Boston by these yearning and disaffected communities. It

is needless to go into any great detail, but the

upshot of the matter was that Munson, Aga-wam, Pecowsic, and Sixteen Acres raised

armies which marched upon the capital, carried

it by storm, abated the supply of altru-istic philosophy by 99% per cent., and nailed a turnover and a doughnut one on either side of the sacred codfish in the State

House. This was a rather important proceed-

ing, and it is curious that Mr. Bellamy should

have made no mention of it; still, of course, is

is not to be supposed that everything about

It is not in the least necessary or desirable, as

when one says, as Mr. Beliamy does on page 7, "I ask you to kindly tell my why," and nobody

will attach a plural verb to a singular noun,

as when one says, as Mr. Bellamy does in his preface, "This habit, as well

as the existence of the underground cham-

ber, were secrets known only to Sawyer

Even in the world as it now is, it is possible to

be grammatical, and there seems to be no good

reason why the devotees of Lindley Murray in

the present generation should be shocked and

interrupted in the career of their hopefulness by

mar that is to come. Besides, what is there in

Mr. Bellamy's story in the way of promise that

the Utopia of the year 2,000 will not be a mor-

tally dull place, with sermons everlasting upon

themes that anybody would neglect in order

to attend a horse race, and arguments with-

out end in support of fallacies that an

inconsiderate human nature would not tolerate

even if they were possible ! Nobody will doubt

that Mr. Bellamy, in providing us with such

books as "Equality," has meant to do us a ser-

vice. There are those who have exhorted us, in

than the convictions of their intelligence,

to remember the virtue and moral advantage

of good intention, independently of anything

that may have been actually achieved; but it is

probable that matters of literature can hardly

afford to be regarded in this generous and

purely charitable way. If the manna that was

been detained, diverted, or spoiled in transit,

and not eventually and satisfactorily delivered,

it is probable that it would never have achieved

its present favorable reputation; and "Para-

disc Lost" unquestionably is a greater thing

than Mr. Bloodgood H. Cutter's "Lines to a

Whale," which was likewise well intended.
We have received "Wayside Courtships.

(Appletons), a volume of short stories by Mr.

Hamlin Garland, together with several other

previously published novels by the same author.

which are now issued in a tastefully bound and

printed uniform edition. Mr. Garland is a real-

ist. He has so often and so strenuously insisted

on the fact that, much as we may object to the

iabelling of an aut or with any of the mere arbi-

a contemporary writer has set down as the water-sifters of literature, in Mr. Gar-

land's case we may accept the classifica-

tion, on his own authority. Like most, if

not all, of his previous efforts, these stories deal with the life of the Middle West, and

as the one object of art in Mr. Garland's eyes is

the representation of the "thing as it is," we

may conclude that these schoolmarms, minis-

ters, book agents, farm hands, brakemen, and

boarding-house keepers of his are here present-

ing character. They are not an amusing lot.

of a French provincial theatre still religiously

rest, they are unt, even on the shortest

acquaintance, to become wearisome.

kindliness of their hearts rather

the suggested prospect of the anarchy in gram-

and the hypnotist who rendered his services."

truistic philosophy from Boston. In the eastern

deal, has not really acquainted us with quite

trial paradise everybody chooses his own occu-pation and works pleasurably for the

ably in the Kallyard. "Before the Low Green Door" is a bald and uninteresting study of a death-bed scene, which may be realism, which is certainly not art, and which, to the uninitiated, appears to have little connec-Notwithstanding the size and profitableness of the wheat crop, which has mitigated the annoy-ance excited by economic conditions in general, tion with the subject of wayside courtships. There is some art in one or two of these sketches, but, as a whole, they are neither stimulative nor exhibitanting, and their value as mere there is encouraging reason to believe that human nature in some instances, and quite imperstudies in realism is lessened by the author's too sonally, has felt the rational and strong attacks made upon it by Mr. Edward Bellamy and obvious desire to preach and to obtrude his own others, and that we shall achieve Utopia in personality between the reader and his charactime. Another and not wholly uninteresting ex-

Messrs, Flood and Vincent, Meadville, Pa., publish for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle five volumes which form the course of "required literature for 1897-98, These are "Imperial Germany," "Roman and Mediaval Art." "Roman Life in Pliny's Time." Mediaval Europe," and "The Social Spirit in America." In the preface to this edition of Imperial Germany," the author, Mr. Sidney Whitman, states that in revising the book, which was originally published in 1888, he has had much assistance from the notes and corrections made by Prince Bismarck on the margin of his own copy of the first edition, and that he has endeavored "to carry the subject up to date" as far as possible. To all his work Mr. Whitman brings more of the vigor of the journalist than of the calm and critical judgment of the historian, and this book, though eminently readable, is marred by traces of partisanship, here and there, that lessen its value as a work of history. His strong anti-Cathoric bias and his hatred of Austria and the Hapsburgs make of him often an advocate from the standpoint o a devoted admirer of the man of blood and iron, this gives a crisp and well condensed summary of the great statesman's career, from the first entry into politics of the sturdy Prussian Junker, overflowing with animal spirits and demonstratively aggressive in his lust for combat, through the struggle with Austria and the war of 1870, up to the time when the grand old warrior retired to the privacy of Friedrichsruh. A chapter on the army contains many statements that, though true enough in 1889, are not equally applicable to the state of things during the last few years of the present régime, while, in giving his estimate of the present Emperor, Mr. Whitman is so extremely cautious as to leave us in some doubt as to his sincerity. "While many," he says, "were inclined to credit the young monarch with bellicose leanings-and this was, perhaps, the most prevalent opinion also outside Germany-those of his admirers who had enloyed opportunities for forming a personal opinion did not hesitate to aver that their youthful monarch would turn out to be nothing less than a Frederick the Great all along the line. Already to-day it is sufficiently apparent that those who distrusted the Emperor be of his supposed warlike proclivities did him an injustice." The book's greatest fault lies in its lack of systematic arrangement, its chapters on Social Life, the Aristocracy, the Press, Commerce and Manufactures, &c., consisting of a mass of often disconnected notes, and including many mere trivialities unworthy of a place in what aspires to be a serious work. It is, however, interesting, as we have said, and except in the one case already noted, Mr. Whitman expresses his opinions fearlessly.
"Roman Life in Pliny's Time," which is translated by Miss Maud Wilkinson from the French

tive study of Roman manners at the end of the first century of the Christian era. The every-day methods of transacting business, their social customs, and the daily round of visits to the baths, the theatre or circus, and the schools, are all described with that vivacity and grace of treatment that render the work of so many of the modern French commentators and historians infinitely more readable than that of the Germans, who, until recently, have had possession of the field and whose treatment of their subjects is too often apt to be equally exhaustive and exhausting. M. Pellison's work is mainly based upon the incomparable letters of the younger Pliny, while quotations here and there from Juvenal and Martial, some of which are in the English of Dryden and Elton add a touch the value of Pliny's testimony is considered and his cheerful optimism contrasted with the cynical railings of Juvenal. "We shall not find," says M. Pellison, "in Utopia can be told in a single volume of moderate size. For all we know, the doughnut and and penetrating, which reveal the most hidden at size. For all we know, the doughnut and fried turnover revolution has been described by this generally conscientious author in other what will! I rew won two steamer pools and I've got this pot. Look at that hand!"

There was an exclamation of astonishment from the men that were crowded around the table.

"What have you got, Muller?" asked Mr.

Stepp, the desier.

"It is not in the least necessary or desirable, as lit is not in the least necessary or desirable, as lit is not in the least necessary or desirable, as linguist the most hidden fried turnover revolution has been described by this generally conscientious author in other works. We can only trust, for the sake of those who are desirous of interenting and plausible to this into the those of the sake of those who are desirous of interenting and plausible recesses in the soul of a man. Nor, on the other hand, shall we have to make any allowance in drawing our conclusions from Pliny's testimory of the tendency to which most hidden fried turnover revolution has been described by this generally conscientious author in other works. We can only trust, for the sake of those who are desirous of interenting and pleusities, which reveal the most hidden fried turnover revolution has been described by this generally conscientious author in other works. We can only trust, for the sake of those who are desirous of interenting and pleusities in the soul of a man. Nor, on the other hand, shall we have to make any allowance in drawing our conclusions from Pliny's testimory of the tendency to which means and penetrating, which reveal the most hidden fried turnover revolution has been described by this generally conscientious author in other works. We can only trust, for the sake of those who are desirous of interenting and pleusions from Pliny's testimory of the tendency to which monst it is most nidden fried turnover revolution in and penetrating, which reveal the most hidden fried turnover revolution is and penetrating, which reveal the induction in and penetrating. we may express the further trust that in so great is the pleasure in discovering the se- cultarly adapted to women the services of women imagine them where they do not exist. After all there is more justice and justness in the sadopted in the confident expectation that those good will of a Pliny than in the rage of a Juvenal. The exaggeration in the praises bestowed by Pliny upon his friends, in which the polished complaisance of the man appears, leads us not so far from the truth as the exaggeration is, on the whole, not unworthy of comparison with some of the excellent historical volumes by

of M. Maurice Pellison, is a fresh and stimula-

his compatriot, M. Gaston Boissler. The "Roman and Mediaval Art" of Prof. W. H. Goodyear is an old book of the same author, enlarged and revised, with new illustrations Most of the latter are excellent. This volume, as is so often the case with the popular treatise, suffers from the attempt to compress a vast subject within too narrow limits. Where, for instance, it is only possible to devote a small space to such a great question as the influence of Gothle art on that of the Renaissance, the result is confusing, and no clear idea is left in smattering of knowledge of the great works in painting and sculpture. Whereas he might have obtained some notion of an epoch by reading about one distinguished man and his work, he is hopelessly confused in the attempt t grapple with a long list of the productions of various artists. Prof. Goodyear is inclined to value works of art, and to plead for art instruction too exclusively on the ground that the stat-uary and paintings of past ages are so many "documents" that show us how men lived in times gone by. But surely a statue is of more importance because it is beautiful than because it conveys to the observer accurate information as to dressmaking and fashions in the time of Pericles. It is interesting to know just how Aspasia wore her hair, but the other aspect of the matter is the more important. Information as to past times is valuable enough, but the cultivation of a catholic taste, which recognizes the beautiful under its every form, is the thing first to be desired.

Dr. Oliver J. Thatcher's "Short History of Medleval Europe" is an excellent abridgment of the larger "Europe in the Middle Age," by himself and Dr. Ferdinand Schwill. It was briefly noticed in this column a short time back. In "The Social Spirit of America" Prof. C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, ranges over the well-nigh limitless field covered by trary designations employed by those whom that most vague, expansive and clusive modern science, sociology, and wrestles with many problems with all the enthusiasm and with much of the spirit shown by some of our sensational preachers in the Sunday evening addresses. The "Oriental barbarism of luxurious vice in many fashionable circles" is dwelt on, and there is much declama tion against the "heirs of uncarned wealth and "parasites who live upon the fruits of common toil, ' It is doubtful whether in adminis ed as plain, unvariabled types of actually exist- tering to their students doses of knowledge in sugar-coated pills, the Chautauqua councillors There is a gleam of unconscious humor in his are altogether wise in putting before them such mental nourishment as this: "The dinary dialect and idiosyncracles are about as of the rich look so beautiful in satin realistic as are the long Dundreary whiskers and robes and evening dress that they charm the prominent front teeth that the lion comique like virtues. Vulgar variety theatres are often very objectionable and coarse, adopts as part of the necessary makeup of a son of perfidious Albion, but as for the then many costly operas on which wealth is lavished sufficient to build many model tenements are frequently mere hasty crime set to fine music, and the only redeeming feature of Preacher's Love Story," Mr. Garland has not | the libratio is that it is in a foreign tongue. It disdained to take a leaf from the book of Ian | would be amusing, if the thing were not so ex-Maclaren and his fellow craftsmen in the Lord, asperating and dangerous, to hear a fine gentle-

champagns. There is an immense amount of cant about the wastefulness of the 'lower classes,' on the part of those who, if they were paid according to the value of their social service, would be clothed in rags and fed on hominy like other paupers." The Professor further tells us in the preface, and in his own peculiar way, that "Enthusiasm for humanity, hope of progress, confidence in man, may not profess to be religious, but they really assume and imply a divine foundation of happiness through morality." Now, it is not easy to understand just how enthusiasm, hope, or confidence can profess anything, but we may reasonably doubt whether any one of these admirable sentiments is likely to be fos-tered by the diffusion of literature that brings to the consideration of great economic subjects the methods of the sentimentalist and the sensational preacher, and that foists upon the public the sorry fustian of the tub thumper the professional agitator. At one point Prof. Henderson makes the luminous assertion that "a lamp will drive out darkness where a club of knotted oak will make no impression. Ev n the futility of attempting to drive out darkness with a club is not greater than that of attempting to lighten the burdens of humanity by mere theorizing that has no basis in sound

common sense. The faculty for acquiring misinformation is given to many men, but the power of disseminating it is not so general, and soldom indeed does even the most industrious enthusiast manage to compress in as small a space so many errors and inaccuracies as has Mr. Leopold Wagner in a volume entitled "The Significance rather than a judge. One of the best of his of Names." (Thomas Whittaker.) Under the chapters is that on Biamarck. Though written separate headings of "Nicknames of American States and People," "Things Theatrical,"
"Titles of Honor," "Schools of Philosophy," "Education," "Cordials and Heverages,"
"Poets and Poetry," "Fruit and Vegetables," &c., Mr. Wagner has written a number of rambling chapters wherein he strings together a series of words and names of which he purports to give the meanings and derivations. He does not appear to have any definite plan or systematic principle of research, his general form of procedure being to wade right in to the middle of his subject, take a chance shot at a deriva tion as each word comes to hand, and where there is a reasonable possibility of making a mistake he almost invariably makes it. He is not particularly strong on either Latin or Greek, but he has yet managed to add a word or two to either language. Palatinum is, he informs us, the Latin for palace, and facire is the verb " to stuff," while tyrant is derived from the Greek Tyramos. Philosophy from Sophie, wisdom and poet from the verb peiein, to make. In French he gives us the word Parlerment and speaks of the "Grande Dauphin," and it is not till he reaches the chapter on "Cordials and Beverages" that he really gets his feet down firmly on a solid and incontrovertible fact. There he proudly tells us that lime juice "is obtained from the juice of the lime." It would take much space to enable us to do justice to the mine of misinformation and absurditte that Mr. Wagner has opened up, but perhaps the following may be exhibited as one of the gaudiest of the glittering gems he has unearthed: "The Fleshy School of Poetry is the designation bestowed upon that class of poets to which Rossetti, Morris, Swinburne, and one or two others belong, owing to the sensuous nature of their poetry." The italies are Mr. Wagner's. "It would have been much better for the author's piece of mind," says he in the preface, "if the writing of this work could have been taken out in very small installments." We don't feel quite sure as to what he means but we cordially agree with him. The smaller

the better. A publication that will delight the heart of every lover of sport is the "Encyclopesdia of Sport," now being issued by Messrs. Putnam, and of which we have received the first four monthly parts. For many years such a work as this has been needed. We have had treatises innumerable on every conceivable form of sport. and magazines and newspapers devoted to it, but since Biaine's Encyclopadia of Rural Sports, originally published in 1840, and of which the last edition appeared in 1870. of the present publication. The three editors the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Mr. Hedley Peek, and Mr. F. G. Afialo, have secured the services of the leading authorities on every branch of the subject, and the printing, illustra tion, and general make-up of the four parts under notice are all in Messrs. Putnam's best style. Mr. William Senior, known to all Englishcation in parts," says the preface, "has been who buy the eartier numbers will never rest satisfied without the complete series." after having examined the specimen numbers

tion is not fulfilled. Volume XIV. of "The Book Buyer" (Scribners) is remarkable for the excellence of the type, paper, and illustrations; also, its quiet and tasteful binding.

before us, we shall be surprised if that expecta-

We have also received: "A Spoil of Office."

(Macmillans.)

'Jason Edwards.

"A Member of the Third House," by Hamlis Garland. (Appletons.) "The Grey Lady." H. Seton Merriman,

"Reveries of a Spinster." Helen Davies. (F. Tennyson Neely.) 'Columbia Stories." Albert Payson Terhune.

(Dillingham.) 'The Story of the Atmosphere." Douglas

Archibald, M. A. (Appletons.)
"Aphroessa. A Legend of Argolis. And other Poems." George Horton. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

WOULDN'T UN-MAC M'MAHON.

Choice of Names. Thomas McMahon, living at Second street and

Union avenue, West Chester, asked Justice Conlan of the City Court yesterday to change his surname to Mahon. He said in his petition: "That the name McMahon is a foreign nam

characteristic of the country in which your petitioner was born, and your petitioner wishes to have a more American name. Your petitioner was naturalized as a citizen of the United States in 1874." He said further that he is already known to

He said further that he is already known to most of his acquaintances as Mahon, and that his brother has had his name changed to M hon. The Irish in the Judge began to boil be ore he got through the petition. The petitioner was not there. McMahon would probably have had a lecture from the bench. The Judge quickly wrote upon the papers:

"There are no satisfactory or justifiable reasons in this petition on which I should change that men's name, and I refuse to do it. His petition is denied."

The Judge was even warmer about the appli-

The Judge was even warmer about the application when discussing it off the bench. "That has been a glorious name," be said. "Just think been a glorious name," be said. "Just think of Marsh 1 McMahon, who became President of France, asking some court to take the Mc off his name. Why, it that man was about one would be tempted to shingle him."

THROWN FROM A CABLE CAR. The Wife of a Yorkville Court Policeman

The wife of Policeman John H. Smith of the Yorkville Court squad went downtown shopping on Thursday, and at 5 o'clock in the after noon, when returning home, boarded a Third avenue car at Twenty-third street. While she was still on the steps the car started with a was still on the steps the car started with a jerk and threw her to the stone pavement. The car went on, and she w s in danger of being run over by the car following, when Policeman Banger ran from the aldewals and dragged her out of the way.

She was taken to a drug store and an ambulance summoned from Bollevue Hospital. The surgeon said her thigh bone was fractured and her hip was discounted. She was taken in the ambulance to her home at 418 East 114th street. Yesterday she became delirious, and it is feared that she will not recover.

"Strangely visited people. All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the sye, The mere despair of surgery,he cures."—Macbeth, Act IV., Scene I. and negives us one of those simple blends of love | man declaim against the extravagance of the | No necessity of such conditions these days, and godliness that have been cultivated so profit | poor in periods made aloquent by expensive | Pond's Extract cures it.—Ads.

CARADA'S ALIEN LABOR LAW. Be Enforced in Ontarto-No Amer Wanted on Hallway Contracts.

OTTAWA, July 30,-The Dominion Government evidently has called a balt in the programme of the Minister of Justice for the an forcement of the Retallatory Alien Labor law in Ontario. It was announced over a week ago by the Government press that a special agent had been appointed to enforce the law in this province. Now comes the statement that this special agent has been side-tracked upon the plea that, as Parliament had provided no vote of money for the office, no appointment can be made for the present.

For the enforcement of the act in the West,

Mayor McCreary, Immigration Commissioner at Winnipog, has been notified of his appointme t as an agent of the Attorney-General of Canada under the Alien Lisbor act. He will have at his disposal, as occasion requires, any of the immigration scents in the northwest, and in addition arents of the Justice Department at Winnipeg, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Emunton, There is now no departmental agent at Rossland, B. C., but one will be appointed at once.

The understanding between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and alien labor is being rigidly carried out by the company. No contracts have been let to any but Canadian contracts have been let to any but Canadian contractors, and American bidders have been informed that only Canadians will have their tenders considered. Clauses are to be inserted in all the sub-contracts taking power on the part of the company to cancel the contracts if there is any violation of the agreement against the employment of allen labor. at Winnipog, has been notified of his appoint-

MARINE INTELLIGENOR

MISTATURE ALMASAC -TRIS DAT. San rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets... 7 17 | Moon sets... 8 11 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 8 80 | Gov. Isl'd. 9 09 | Hell Gate : 10 55

Arrived-FRIDAY, July 80. 8s St. Paul, ——, Southampton July 24. Sa Lucania, McKay, Liverpool July 24 and Queens-own 25th. Sa Columbia, Vogelgesang, Hamburg July 23 and loutha nuton VSd.

Columbia, Vogelgesang, manuarg san, thampton 33d.

Parria, Dulac, Marseilles July 8.

Parria, Dulac, Marseilles July 8.

Goutri d Scheuken, Nicol cu, Palermo, a Wordsworth, Hatrley, the Janeiro, a Uyderhorn, Hammerona, Shiel is, a George Fieming, Paraons, Sunderland, s Flaxman, Hrown, Rio Janeiro, a Hratten, Unchermann, Macoria, Wacanoe, Rinsham, Newcastie. Sa Mareno, Bingham, Saucastie.
Sa Parisa Willem II. Nybo r, Demarara.
Sa Taliaman, Berg, Barbadoes.
Sa Yorktown, Dol., Norfolk.
Sa Borrento, Jurgen-en, Hamburg.
Sa Chattahoochee, Lew s, Savaannah.
Sa Miami Lowis. Galveston.
Bhip Helene, Kohlsaat, Marseilles.

[For later arrivals and first Page.] ARRIVED OUT

Sa Adriatic, from New York, at Liverpool. Sa Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, at Hamburg. BAILED FROM POSEIGN PORTS.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New fork. Se Menemsha, from Galveston for New York.

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS.	
Sati To-Day.	
	The second of the second of the second of
Mails Close,	Vessel Saffs.
Umbria, Liverpool12 00 M	8 00 P M
La Touraine, Havre 7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Columbia, Hamburg 1 00 P M	4 00 P M
Ethiopia, Glasgow 10 00 A M	15 00 M
Richmond Hill, Glasgow	2143777111
Massachusetta, London 8 00 A M	P 00 A M
Phonology Hamburg	10 00 A M
Phoenicia, Hamburg	7 80 A M
Adirondack, Kingston 10 00 A M	12 00 M
Andes, Hayti10 00 A M	12 00 M
City of Washington, Ha-	1 × 00 M
Vana10 30 A M	1 00 P M
Creole, New Orleans	8 00 P M
Sueces, Galveston	8 00 P M
El Rio, New Orleans	3 00 P M
	000 1 24
Sall Tuesday, Aug. 8.	****
Havel, Bremen	10 00 A M
	8:00 P M
hall Wednesday, Aug. L	25.00
St. Paul, Southampton 7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Majestic, Liverpool 9 00 A M	12 00 M
Friesland, Autwerp 10 00 A M	19 00 M
Orizaba, Havana 1 00 P M	8 00 P M
Fontabelle, St. Thomas 1 00 P M	8 00 P M

	Fontab-lie, St. Thomas   100 P M   800 P   8	M
١	INCOMING -TEAMSHIPS	
ı	HaasdamBotterdamsuly	
	Europe London July	10
	Allianca Colon July	94
ì	Schiehmillon Trinidad July	23
ı	Gate CityJuly	25
ı	Due Sunday, Aug. 1.	
N	La ChampagneJuly	24
	El NorteJuly	27
	CherokeeJacksonvi laJuly	50
i	AntiliaJuly	38
H	Due Mondan Aug. 9.	SHA
į	ManitobaJuly	58
	Nomadic Liverpool July	40
	Yucatan Havana July	20
h	Alleshany Por Limon July	20
H	HudsonJuly	24
	Madiana	28
1	City of BirminghamSavannanJuly	80
ı	Line Tuesday, Aug. 3.	
	Kensington AntwerpJuly	31
	New York San DomingoJuly	
	Kitty Santa Martha July	104
	El Mar New Orleans July	99
	Due Wednesday, Aug. 4.	100
	MeganticJuly	22
	Croft Dundee July	21
	PowhatanJuly	21
	Wells City	21
	Vigilancia Havana July Menemaha Galveston July	01
	IroquoisJacksouvilleAug	- 1
	Todayana	•

Due Thursday, Aug. 5.
Liverpool
Hamburg
Christensand

MARRIED. HARD-BILLS. -On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at the home of the bride's parents, 129 West Slat st., by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Fannie Braker Hills, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, to Sherwood Melville Hard.

CHILDS-SMITH .- At New York, on Thursday July 19, by the Rev. Leonard G. Jordan, Ida daughter of the late George W. Smith, Esq., or Newark, N. J., to Walter C. Childs.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Thursday, July 29, Thomas J. Briggs. Funeral services will be hold at his late residence. 108 West 121st st., on Sunday, at S:30 P. M. In-

terment at convenience of family.

CAMP.—July 80, 1897, at "The Manse," South Woodstock, Conn., the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, minister of Unity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the chapel in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., Sunday afternoon, at 8 o'clock.

LOVE. -Suddenly, from beart fallure, Friday morn ing, July 80, 1897, Dr. John J. H. Love of Mont The funeral will be held at the Congregational

Church, Montelair, on Monday afternoon, on the arrival from New York of train leaving foot of Barcley st. 2:10 P. M. MITCHELL.—Sad enly, at Flushing, L. L. on July

28, Edward E. Mitchell, son of Ernest Mitchell and Margaret Macdonald Mitchell, in the 24th Funeral on Saturday, 31st inst., at St. George' Church, Flushing, L. I., on arrival at Main et. o train leaving Long Island City at 2 P M.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 43 infinites' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

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A Tip av. and 14th st.; 10:45, divine service and
aermin. Rev. S. C. Hearn; 3:0), assign mesting and
Racidi 7. Epworth League: 7:45, sermon. Rev.
Attur Mapire. Tuesday, becure by Dr. Millard.
Con ert to-night. Always open. AT CHURCH Army Post, foot of Fast 26th st., to-Staff Capt. Estey, soloist; orchestra; sonsa; choruses; testimonies.

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10 A. M.—Holy communion.
b P. M.—Evenseing and sermon.
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August Ready

Saturday. July 31.

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COP BAVES A DROWNING MAN. Geta Bitten, Lores His Watch, and Spoils His Uniform to the Process.

Martin McCormack, a bartender living at 550 East 136th street, leaned from Harlem Bridge while drunk about I o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman Henry Lowry of the Alexander ave nue police station plunged in after him, and kept him affoat in spite of McCormack's struggles, getting bitten in the hand in the process, until both were hauled ashore by men who went to Lowry's watch dropped outlef his pocket while rescuing Metormack and was lost, fils uni-form was also spoiled by sait water and mud. Lowry has a record of having saved three lads from drowning when a boy. McCormack was held for examination in Mor-risania Court. (Just Published.)

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Fadden."

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NUTMED STATE EXPLOSION.

The Coroner Finds That Lightning Ignited

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 50 .- Coroner Poten has completed his finding in the Nutmer State explosion. It is to the effect that the three men, Jerry O Connell, Timothy Reardon, and Patrick Moran, killed by the explosion, were not killed Moran, tilled by the explosion, were not killed through any criminal negligence on the part of the ste mboat company. Coroner Doten had that bentine, which was used that day on the boat, explosed, and that the explosion was caused by electricity. A florie alorm, accompanied by sharp lightning, was raging at the imag of the explosion, and witnesses appeared before the Coroner and testified that just before the explosion took place they noticed a blinding flash of lightning, which seemed to strike near the bow of the steamer. All the deck hands deny that there was a match lit in the hold.